Vol. III. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Complete,

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1877. NO. 1.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catilina; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiling; Virgil, the Bucolics, and six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the VIIth Chapter.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Equations of the Second Degree, and three books of Loomis' Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar (Harkness), Livy (Lincoln's Selections), Cicero De Senectute and De Amicitia (Chase & Stuart), Horace's Odes and Epodes (Macleane), Homer's Odyssey (Merry), Herodotus and Thucydides (Mather), Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robbins), Latin Prose Composition (Arnold), Greek Prose Composition (Jones), Classical History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb (Hadley and Goodwin), Algebra (Davies' Bourdon), Geometry (Loomis).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires (Macleane), Cicero, De Officiis or Tusculan Disputations (Chase), Tacitus, Histories or Germania and Agricola (Tyler), Sophocles, Lysias, Aristophanes, Exercises in writing Latin and Greek, German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Analytical Geometry (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's Study of Words and English Past and Present, Rhetoric (Hart), Physiology (Dalton).

JUNIOR CLASS.—Quintilian (Frieze), Select Plays of Terence (Davies), or Satires of Juvenal (Escott), German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Natural Philosophy (Snell's Olmstead), Astronomy (Loomis), Chemistry (Elliot and Storer), Botany (Gray), Rhetoric (Whately), Logic (Jevons), Evidences of Christianity (Paley).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy (Perry), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy, Fine Art (Torrey), Natural Theology (Paley), Intellectual Philosophy (Porter), Moral Science (Alexander, Peabody), History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology (Dana), Zoology (Tenney), English Literature (Taine), Forensic Discussions, Review of the Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty, supplementing the text book and giving in concise form the latest investigations.

The Cabinet and Museum contains a large number of specimens, and is designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains over 12,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement.

There are also valuable libraries belonging to the Philomathesian and Philadelphian Societies.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has all the more important English and American periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

A well-appointed Laboratory, with a separate desk for each student, furnishes unusual facilities for the study of Chemistry.

In Botany and Geology numerous expeditions into the surrounding country are organized. In Botany, each student is required to prepare a herbarium containing at least seventy-five specimens, and a prize is offered for the largest and best collection.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1877. Sept. 6.—Fall Term began, Thursday.
Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of three weeks.
1878. Jan. 10.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
Mar. 26.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
Mar. 26—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
Apr. 11.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 25.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 30.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Examination of candidates for admission, Monday.
July 2.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni.
July 3.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 12—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

C. B. HULBERT, D. D.,
Middebury, Vt.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S OUTFIT COMPLETE

—CALL ON—

FRANK A. BOND

And you can buy at lowest prices anything worn by man from head to toe, made up in the latest style of workmanship. Also, a very large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST,

$5,000 in Groceries & Provisions

AT BOTTOM PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the village.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

BOND'S NEW STORE, South End of Bridge,

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

W. W. EATON & CO.

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS AND FINE BOOTS.

Wm. SEYMOUR ALDEN,

——DEALER IN——

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
MUSIC, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

☞ Best Assortment at Lowest Prices, for CASH.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

To Teachers, Professional Men and Schools.

SHELDON & CO,

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN GROCERIES,

AND BOOTS & SHOES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by one who has had 25 years' experience.

W. H. Wright's celebrated brands of cigars, the MASSASOIT and BATTALION, constantly on hand.

W. W. SWINEY, Agt.,

—DEALER IN—

COFFINS, CASKETS & BURIAL ROBES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Good Hearse in Attendance

Free of Charge.

JAMES E. NEGUS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1877. NO. 1.

METOPORA.

Autumn's face appears again,
Sweet and sad as e'er of old;
Misty eyes and drooping lips,
Locks of richest sunset gold.
Ah! but do you mark her breath?
'Tis the gentle sigh of death.

Faint her ebbing pulses beat,
Gone the Summer warmth and glow;
Soon her face will pass away,
Winter winds shall o'er her blow.
Ah! stern Death, thy chilling pall
Falls upon Earth's beauties all. E.

MEDEA IN ART.

While at Philadelphia last October, in my wanderings about the art gallery, I happened upon a statue which was of peculiar interest to me. It was a female form, tall and majestic. The head was dropped upon the bosom as if engaged in deep thought. The face was one of horror. The cords all contracted, fierce frowns chasing across the forehead, and a wild passion about the brows. The hands were clenched and every muscle of the body indicated a deep internal struggle. The figure was in the simple garb that characterizes Grecian art. It was a statue of Medea by W. W. Story, an American artist at Rome.

For some time before I had admired the rough hewn character of Medea as a product of human genius, but never until then had the sublimity of her passionate nature taken so deep a hold upon me. There she stood in the mute marble, an emblem of self-sufficiency. She could make a good wife, even at the cost of home and country; but when dishonored and cast out of doors in a land of strangers to shift for herself and her helpless children, all the ferocity of her wild and unbridled nature is roused like a wounded lioness in her lair.

Mr. Story seems to have taken his conception of the character from the Greek of Euripides. He has drawn her figure as she is depicted at the turning point of the play. Medea has sent the poisoned robe to Creusa by the hands of her children. They have returned. She is awaiting the report of the death of the princess. Within her bosom a deadly struggle is going on between her spirit of revenge and her maternal love for her innocent children. Shall she slay them and render her faithless spouse childless? How can she bear to hear their piteous cries? But she must get the vantage ground, though her own life be at stake. She is resolved. The sculptor has depicted her as these emotions cross her heated brain. His success has been pre-eminent.

In the domain of literature, this character has been treated by three master hands. The earliest and finest tragedy of Medea is the Greek of Euripides. This was very freely translated by Seneca, and with a few alterations adapted to the Roman stage. The subject has been treated later by Corneille, the father of the French drama. The latter author has allowed himself great privileges. In fact, the tragedy he constructed upon this character is as original as Shakespeare's Macbeth, or King Lear. He had no more data than had Shakespeare in the majority of his plays.

The Medea of Euripides is much the superior of any of its later offspring. It opens with a beautiful soliloquy uttered by the old nurse who has been the constant attendant of Medea from her birth, far off in the land of Colchis. It begins as follows:

Would that the Argo's hull had not out-flown
The Symplegades blue! Nor in the dales
Of Pelion the crashing pine been felled,
Nor furnished oars to brave men's hands, who sought
The golden fleece for Pelias. For then
My mistress, crazed in heart for Jason, had
Not sailed away to Hellas' towers gray.

The character of the old nurse who utters these words is well drawn, and shows the universal traits of these fussy old busy-bodies. Characteristic of Euripides, the chorus holds a second position. There is, however, one very beautiful choral song having the eulogy of Athens for its subject. It is well worth the attention of every Grecian scholar.

In this play the character of Creon, the king of Corinth, is that of a kind old man who wants to treat every body right. He understands the nature of Medea, and sees that she must be immediately banished or she will work mischief. She begs for one day's delay. At first unmoved, his paternal sentiments tempt him in his folly to grant her request. His leniency proves his death warrant. Jason is shown to be a perfidious wretch. Having been saved times unnumbered by his loving spouse, owing all his success to her Circean charms, he deserts her and her children to marry Creusa, the daughter of Creon. In his conversation with Medea he tries to convince her that he has done the best thing possible both for her and her children. "Look here," says he, "haven't I married a king's daughter, and have I not made your children of the king's family? How can you complain with any degree of justice?" But this trash does not satisfy her crazed heart. She calls on all the gods to witness to his broken oaths. In her passions he exclaims, "I preserved you (as all the Grecians with you in the Argo well know) as you were sent to master the fire-breathing bulls with the yoke, and to sow the fatal seed, and having slain the dragon, who, watching around the golden fleece, guarded it with spiry fold, a sleepless guard, I raised a lamp of safety to you. But I myself, having betrayed my father and my home, came to the land of Iolchus with you, with more readiness than prudence. I slew Pelias by a most miserable death, by the hands of his own children, and I freed you from every fear. Having experienced these services from me, vilest of men! you have betrayed me and procured a new wife, even though I had children. * * * Come now, whither shall I turn? To my father's house and my country, which I betrayed to come hither? Or shall I go to the daughters of Pelias? Perhaps they would like to see me!"

This is the piteous plea of Medea, but unavailing. Her time of revenge hastens anon. The beautiful Creusa, petted and praised from her cradle, falls a victim to the poisoned robe sent as a present by Medea. Creon, her father, perishes in the attempt to save her. Medea butchers her children, leaps into a fiery chariot sent by her grandfather Helios, and with the mangled forms of her children mounts the air in the face of the childless and bewildered Jason. In the completeness of her revenge she vanishes away exulting in the groans of her pitiable victims.

Euripides has surpassed all the ancient masters in his delineation of the character of woman. In other plays he has shown the loving and tender nature of the feminine sex with surpassing skill and pathos. In his "Alcestis," a loving wife gives her own life for that of her husband. In the "Hecuba" he has represented the gentle and loving Polyxena who dies on the tomb of Achilles. In this same play, the revenge of Hecuba for the murder of her son bears some resemblance to the revenge of Medea. But in the Medea, the poet has gone further than in any previous attempt, and giving to a weak, passionate woman the resources of magic, has exalted her above the common sphere of servitude, and placed in her hands the power of revenge. Says Medea, as she is talking over her plans to the chorus, "I know not, my friends, which I shall first attempt." In Corneille, as the nurse questions the power of Medea to do what she intends, she exclaims, "*I am myself, and that's enough!* Yes, you see in me a host, fire, flames, earth, sea, hell and the skies, both the sceptre of kings and the thunder-bolts of the god." By attributing to her this power, he has portrayed a woman in her wildest schemes.

Seneca, the great Roman dramatist, wrote a very superior translation of the Medea of Euripides, changing and adapting it to Roman ideas. However, it is so much like the original that it is hardly worth further notice.

The Medeé of Corneille would hardly be taken as identical with that of Euripides. Several of the changes are worth noticing. New characters are introduced. The most prominent one is Pollux, a friend of Jason, who opens the play. The prologue by the nurse seems to be omitted. This Pollux is a friend from Asia, who is unprejudiced and can judge without partiality. He says little, but is a valuable acquisition, since it gives Jason a chance to relate his side of the story before the audience. Medeé does not make a *present* of the robe. Creusa, proud and vain, wishes it as an ornament, and *demands* it. Medeé does not *demand* a day; but Creon, like a kind-hearted old man, grants it unasked to make up for his harshness. Corneille makes Ægeus fall in love with Creusa, and thus helps on the scheme to kill Jason. Death on the stage was not so offensive to the French taste as it was to the Greek, and accordingly the tragedy is acted in full view.

These are a few of the changes of which Corneille made use. On the whole, he made the play a little more in accordance with modern taste. This play has always been a great favorite on the French stage. The celebrated actresses Rachel and Ristori made their reputations in the character of Medeé. There is something about her that is awful, yet charming beyond description. We hate her, yet we pity her, and even wish her success in her base murders and consequent revenge. Medea is an example of the strong-minded women of her day. In that rude society she was the staunchest supporter of woman's rights.

Neither is her character dead. She still exists. All that is lacking is the magic power. All along the line of the centuries she has appeared to disturb the peace and harmony of the world; may even be seen now-a-days stalking the streets of our modern world. She is still at her old tricks, and woe to the man who stumbles over her charms, or is allured into her siren snares.

She has been the animating spirit of all the Jezebels and Herodiases and Clytemnestras and Lady Macbeths and Catherine De Medicis that ever existed. She suddenly appears to shake her wizard finger, and, having astounded the whole world by her monstrous atrocities, departs as suddenly as she made her appearance.

CENSURE AND IDEALS.

When Thorwaldsen had completed that beautiful piece of sculpture, the "Head of Christ," his friends assembled to view it and to congratulate the artist on the perfection of his work. They knew that the great sculptor had produced a model and masterpiece of art, that must augment his fame; so they rejoiced at his triumph and praised the beauty of the work. But the artist himself was sorrowful, and at the demand of his guests, gave this as his explanation: "I am sad," said he, "because for the first time in my life I am satisfied; and I accept that satisfaction as an infallible proof that the genius in me has begun to decay."

The artist enunciated, what few will object to as a principle, namely, that with him who would attain to a higher degree of excellency, the ideal must outrun the real. The great composer must hear in imagination grander symphonies than those of his latest production, else where were the sonatas and oratorios of Mendelssohn, Rubinstein and Mozart? We should have nothing beyond their earliest efforts. This truth applies to attainments of every character, and is almost universally admitted. But there is nothing which brings down more censure, ridicule and sarcasm than to come short of some lofty ideal, which is disclosed by the strenuous efforts made to attain to it.

We grant that such censure is for the most part wholesome in its effects. It tends to keep literature free from that which is bombastic, sensational, and flatly sentimental, and to restrain much that would be bad taste in art. But, like the production it censures, it is itself quite liable to be overdone. No doubt it has kept the wings of more than one poetic genius clipped, repressed the eloquence of more than one great orator that would have been, and imprisoned and made mute

forever the noblest notes of music. It is deserving of accusation, in that it dwarfs the natural and inherent powers of mind of the youth. He shrinks from the imputation of foolishly emulating the great names of literature, and of attempting to treat of social, scientific and political subjects far beyond his year in college. He feels that his literary efforts contain bombastic expressions, and knows that his treatment of the harder topics is of the most meagre kind. But the former contain the flow of his own energy and enthusiasm, and the latter draw forth his own thought, stimulate his thinking powers, and still leave the future for the correction of erroneous ideas. The charge of "reaching after the infinite" too often cripples his imagination, deadens the animation of his style, impairs the copiousness of his diction, and destroys his inclination towards thought and research. A great benefit of the opposite course, if a benefit it be regarded, is that the mind becomes interested in certain fields of thought, and by a natural enthusiasm which rarely falters, chooses some special province as its own. There is a profusion of biographical instances, wherein we may note what has been the effect on the life of the man of allowing free scope to the powers and mental inclinations of the youth.

At nineteen, Webster's orations were exceedingly bombastic, but maturer years thinned the rank growth and left a rich and fruitful exuberance; and we do not forget that though Demosthenes was hissed from the Athenian stage, yet the devotion of the boy to his art made the man the first of orators. Bacon had "taken all knowledge for his province," and "meditated new methods" when a stripling. Columbus was made a discoverer from the studies of his early youth, and Watts really was inventing his engine when his grandmother chided him for dreaming over the tea-kettle. So, too, Newton discovered the law of gravitation before he was twenty-five. Goethe conceived and partly executed his greatest works when a young man. Pitt was Prime Minister of England at twenty-four.

These men had thought and written of great subjects in their early years, and were what they were largely because in those years they asserted the natural bent of their mental inclinations, which developed into a purpose that could not be thwarted.

PROF. EDWIN HALL, D. D.

Edwin Hall, of the class of 1826, was born in Granville, N. Y., and was the third son of Dr. Ira Hall (a graduate of Dartmouth college in 1793) and Rebecca Parker Hall. He was fitted for college at Granville, N. Y., and Castleton, Vt., and entered college at the age of twenty.

Very early in his student life he manifested those habits of thoroughness and fidelity for which he was distinguished ever after. While fitting for college, he used to make much of the reviews of his lessons, and became so interested in that part of his work that he would frequently read an oration of Cicero or a book of Virgil at a sitting. As the result of this habit he had read the Æneid of Virgil and the Select Orations of Cicero till they seemed almost as familiar as the Assembly's Catechism, which he knew by heart.

As a college student, he made it a point to master every difficulty. He was never absent from a college exercise but once, and that was from sickness; and never failed to have his lesson prepared in the best manner he was capable of.

A very severe hemorrhage near the close of senior year prevented his fulfilling the appointment of valedictorian of his class, and for a time awakened the apprehension that he might be compelled to abandon his chosen profession of the Christian ministry. He, however, so far recovered his health, that in the autumn of that year he accepted the position of preceptor of the Franklin county Grammar School at St. Albans, where he remained one year, and then served his Alma Mater as tutor one year, remaining in Middlebury two years longer as preceptor of the Addison county Grammar School.

Meanwhile he prosecuted theological studies under the direction of Dr. Bates, and was licensed to preach about 1828. On leaving Mid-

dlebury, in 1830, he gave himself wholly to preaching for a few months, to make trial of the strength of his lungs; but before the close of the year he resumed teaching at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and preached occasionally in the neighboring churches.

A very pleasant acquaintance had been formed by him with the people of Norwalk, Conn., before he left college, while teaching there; and in 1832 he was invited to become the pastor of the Congregational church in that place. Here he labored with great earnestness and success for more than twenty years. While at Norwalk he publised a "History of Norwalk," "An Exposition of the Law of Baptism," "The Puritans and their Principles," together with several pamphlets of considerable size. These works, except the History, were prepared by him to counteract efforts made in his neighborhood to propagate what he deemed erroneous and injurious opinions. He was always prompt to combat error, and was very clear and forcible in the presentation of his own views of truth.

His appointment to the professorship of Theology in Auburn Seminary placed him in a position in which he labored with great satisfaction and success. He did much for the Seminary in the way of interesting wealthy men to contribute to its funds, and by his thorough and able instruction and by the excellent christian influence he exerted upon the students.

In November, 1875, he had a slight paralytic shock, from which he so far recovered as to continue his instruction in the Seminary until May, 1876. From that time, though his power of locomotion was much impaired, he always attended church upon the Sabbath; his mind continued clear, and he was habitually serene and cheerful. His physical powers at length gave way, and on the 7th of September the final summons came, not unexpected and not unwelcome.

R. S. CUSHMAN, D. D.

Another earnest and faithful friend of Middlebury college has been called away. Rev. Rufus S. Cushman, D. D., died at his home in Manchester, Vt., on the morning of the 18th of May last. He was the son of Rev. Rufus Cushman, the first settled pastor in Fairhaven, Vt. Here Dr. Cushman was born, August 31, 1815. His earlier boyhood was passed in his native town, a part of the time attending the common schools, and a part as a clerk in a store.

His preparatory course was pursued at Castleton Seminary, and in 1833 he entered Middlebury college. After his graduation he spent two or three years in teaching in the South.

He entered Lane Theological Seminary in 1840, but after one year he went to Auburn Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1843. In December of the same year he was called to become pastor of the church in Orwell, Vt. He accepted the call, was installed, and here began his chosen work as a Christian minister. He remained in Orwell until 1862, when he accepted a call to the church in Manchester, Vt., where he labored until his last sickness.

To speak of him at any point in his lifetime is to speak of one remarkably endowed with qualities which make a man lovable. The companions of his early days were drawn toward him by his genial manners, deep and ready sympathy, and ever abounding store of good nature. He early became a Christian, and with him such an act meant the complete surrender of his entire being to the service of his Master. His character, beautiful from the first, was from this time made more beautiful, more complete, by the love of his Savior which pervaded his soul.

It does not seem strange with such a character as this, accompanied by the prayers of a pious father and mother, that his attention should have been turned toward the Christian ministry. Yet he did not enter it without the keenest sense of its responsibilities. At times they would almost dissuade him from the work he loved. The sense of this responsibility never diminished.

His pastorate in Orwell was one of successful labor. The name of Dr. Cushman among those who knew him best there, was a synonym for a beloved and faithful pastor. For nineteen years

he held the hearts of his people, and they were loved by their pastor. It was painful to sever the ties of friendship at the close of his work there, but Dr. Cushman thought that his duty was in another field, and that seemed to him to be in Manchester. As he advanced in years the power of his preaching increased, and he labored with renewed zeal.

From the pulpit he preached the simple gospel of Christ with power. In his walks and talks among his people, old and young were drawn to him by his quick sympathy and by his merry laugh, all tending to lead those under his care to accept the joy of Christ's salvation which their pastor felt so deeply.

His second pastorate was as successful as his first. Very many by his words of kindness and of power were led to see and to experience the power which made their pastor what he was.

For more than twelve years he was a member of the corporation of the college, and during that time he was seldom absent from its commencement exercises. From year to year his merry face and genial spirits indicated his strong and living interest in the welfare of his Alma Mater. He was delighted to meet his old college mates —the companions of his younger days—but the present held the largest place in his heart. Most emphatically can we say of him that he lived for the present, that he held the college in his heart not more for the noble accomplishment of its past history, than for what it is doing now. He loved to see those go forth from its halls each year with such possessions of heart and mind as fitted them for useful lives.

Although his church and college were the objects of his special love and care, his country and the world had a large place in his thoughts and his prayers. He was a man, and every need of his fellow men called forth his sympathy.

But, with this hasty notice of some of the prominent points of his character, we must close. How he was appreciated and loved could be seen better by a glance at the faces of those who came to look upon the face of their dying friend and pastor. His own prayer was fully answered, that "like his father, he might be a man reputed and read of God, at peace with men, beloved, admired, honored while he lived, and when dead, remembered."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE UNDERGRADUATE:

Truly the world does move, and in spite of our incredulity we are forced to exclaim, "Midd. College moves!" This on receipt of a copy of the June number of THE UNDERGRADUATE, readable, thoughtful, manly. This, too, upon reading in that little sheet, that "A gymnasium is to be one of the results of the coming renovation of Painter Hall."

We find ourselves lamenting that our college course was not deferred a decade, so that some of the improvements which are being crowded in upon the "Sleepy Hollow" of Otter Creek by the aggressive march of the age could be ours to enjoy. It seems a slow-paced progress that arrives in 1877 at an improvement proposed in 1870, yet we must not be ashamed of our want of celerity, but let us rather take pride that we as a college are sure to win the prize at last, because we diligently perform the part of the tortoise in the fabled race with the hare.

Well do we remember the multitude of difficulties that a thoughtful administration conjured up in 1870 against the plan of making a gymnasium in Painter Hall, and it makes glad our heart to learn that all those difficulties which seemed so insurmountable then have melted away before the determined attack of ingenious faculty and trusty valor in the space of seven brief years, and that the improvement will be made. We sincerely hope your wise suggestion of a bowling alley will meet with no less favorable attention, and that when we return on our twenty-fifth anniversary to matriculate our oldest son we shall find that difficulties which must lie in the way of so commendable an improvement have been conquered by obstinate moderation, and the means of healthful, manly exercise placed within the reach of every student. When "Old Midd." displays more vitality her children will regard her with more affection and pride.

By the way, *can our oldest daughter enter "Midd." with our son?* She is his equal in scholarship, and we love one as well as the other, therefore must insist upon giving them equal advantages. Yours, '71.

Chicago, Ill., 1877.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, OCTOBER, 1877.

EDITORS:

W. J. FISH, '78, *Editor-in-Chief.*

M. B. MANLEY, '78, D. STEWART, '79,
J. W. ATWOOD, '78, J. W. BARRETT, '79,
D. P. HARDY, '78, H. W. HULBERT, '79.

TERMS:

ONE COLLEGE YEAR..... $1 00
SINGLE COPIES..... 12

Address all communications to THE UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

EDITORIAL.

UPON carefully taking our bearings, it seems that the coming year is to determine whether THE UNDERGRADUATE is to be a permanent institution of the college, or not. And in view of this fact we omit all classical elegancies and mythological allusions, to speak plainly concerning the matter in question. If the value of THE UNDERGRADUATE to the college, the alumni and the students, is greater than its burden, its publication should by all means be continued.

If it is merely a burden, rendering insufficient compensation for its bearing, it should be abandoned. Whether the one or the other preponderates will be left to the discrimination of our readers, and all beyond that, to the logic of events. The opinion appears to prevail however, that THE UNDERGRADUATE has been and may be of genuine utility, and the present outlook is accordingly hopeful. The impatience of the students at the delay in presenting the first issue of the year indicates that they are interested, and we infer from their correspondence that a similar interest is felt by the alumni. We feel that, since the latter furnish us the most of our assistance, we owe to them our foremost duty, and furthermore, that if we fail in the fulfillment of that duty, we shall fail in our service to the college. We shall be grateful to them, not only for financial patronage, but for correspondence, personal items and general suggestions as well.

It will rest mainly with the students whether or not the literary department possess the classic spirit of interest which it ought, and we look to them for such generous contributions as will afford an opportunity for selection. It may be necessary to encroach upon that department; but if so it will be for the admission of matter pertaining to the alumni, or for financial advantage. Any changes made, will be made only upon due consideration and general agreement; and if we can have a common interest in the enterprise, thus far successful, it will have been placed at the end of the year on a solid and permanent basis.

IT IS quite gratifying that Mr. C. F. Thwing's excellent article on "College Instruction," in the September number of *Scribner's*, considered Middlebury as the type of small colleges in the East. The pleasure, always experienced in the consciousness of this fact, has been much increased by such a public recognition of it. Mr. Thwing lays especial emphasis upon the "quality or tone" of instruction, and makes it "of equal if not greater importance than the amount;" and this is no doubt a prime reason for his selecting Middlebury as the representative of small colleges. As an evidence that she intends to maintain her standard of thoroughness, he might have noticed, had he been apprised of the fact, that, while Harvard rejects fourteen per cent. of its applicants for admission, Middlebury rejects at least fifteen. Of course the purpose his article was not to enter into such details; and it was quite natural, not to say pardonable, that he omitted to mention our course of instruction in Fine Art. The theory is made much of with us, and we are not entirely wanting in facilities for the study of its application — facilities which are to be increased. But since Mr. Thwing did not

professs to absolute accuracy, we say nothing of the omission, and thank him for his interesting article and the place in it which he assigned to Middlebury.

The new professorship established last commencement, and to which Prof. David McGregor Means was elected, is called the professorship of Political Science, and is designed to embrace Political Economy, International Law, Science of Government and History of Civilization. In the absence of a professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Logic, Prof. Means fills *pro tempore* that department while his own proper department for the time being is filled by himself and the President. The friends of the college will be glad to learn that there are assurances given that at no distant date the college will be furnished with means whereby Prof. Means can devote himself wholly to his own special department. Besides the endowment of the chair of Political Science (which is virtually secured), there is an immediate demand for $25,000 in addition, in order that the college may move forward with full professorships, without falling into debt.

What are we going to have for lectures this season, is a topic of considerable interest to all the students of Middlebury College. Thus far nothing has been done to settle the question, except a brooding silence, which strongly argues in the negative. Some years ago, there used to be a regular lecture course carried on by the good people of Middlebury, which gave great satisfaction to the students. But as lecture courses went into disrepute all over New England, Middlebury followed the prevailing taste. For the last few years the college has furnished lectures, public and free for all. Last year we listened to very fine discourses from Judge Barrett, Rev. Mr. Marsh and other distinguished friends of the college. Still we cannot affirm that these attempts at a course were perfectly successful. Nor was it kept up without some expense and a good deal of trouble.

Now, there is no reason why we cannot have a thorough, well equipped course of lectures this winter. The students are eager and zealous, the faculty are desirous, and we feel assured that the good people of the town are willing to help forward an enterprise so beneficial to themselves.

In regard to this question, which we hope will be well ventilated, we would suggest the following plan. There are several prominent friends of the college who would be willing to address us for the benefit of any worthy cause. The course in the Fine Arts has lately been brought into the college curriculum. Would not a course of lectures be a practicable method of raising funds to increase the facilities for this study?

Then with these lecturers, perhaps Mr. Marsh, Mr. E. J. Phelps, &c., we would be able to secure Holland, James T. Fields or Prof. Churchill, and come off clear, with a goodly sum to expend in art specimens. If this plan could be taken up zealously, and enough season tickets could be taken to ensure success, we might enjoy a very pleasant and profitable winter's entertainment.

Middlebury College has graduated many men who have distinguished themselves in the world of letters, and wrought successfully in educational fields. As a representative of the latter class, we recall the name of Dr. Salem Town, whose text books were so extensively used in this and neighboring states. He is venerated because of what he did for the common school and for instruction in it. But Middlebury has a living alumnus of whom the critics predict a like success in meeting a special need in a particular department of instruction. We refer to Prof. B. Kellogg and his new work, entitled "Higher Lessons in English." His "Graded Lessons," previously issued, has already been noticed in our columns, and we were disappointed at not receiving a review of his later work for the present number; but though we had desired its earlier publication, it will give us none the less pleasure to present the article alluded to in our next.

Some students seem to be exceedingly ignorant of the rights of others, and what is more, of the laws of decency. They use college property even worse than they would were it their own. We refer to the college library and the practice of using its pages as a means of expressing one's individual opinions and curses.

When one uses his own book, it is certainly proper and perhaps advisable to jot down one's thoughts on the subject, or criticisms of the author's position; but when the book belongs to a public library it is otherwise. It is not only trespassing on the rights of the owner, but also on those of future readers. For instance, if one takes from the college library those entrancing histories by Prescott, he will find, instead of a clean page as he desires, marginal notes and queries by different individuals, all of whom, according to their own opinions, were overflowing with wise thoughts which they fain would leave as "foot-prints on the sands of time."

One does not care to read two authors at the same time, especially when one is a master and the other a novice. And, furthermore, the language in which these opinions have been expressed is in many cases far from decent. And the testimony of these pages as regards their self-opinioned commentators, were it expressed in words, would be, not "keen and critical thinkers," but "coarse, vulgar and profane." If students wish to preserve their valuable criticisms, they would do well to provide a note-book for the purpose, instead of using the pages of some of our best and most widely read authors.

The petition drawn up by the Seniors and endorsed by the other classmen, was successful, and the former now have access to the library Tuesdays and Fridays, in addition to the regular hour of Wednesday afternoon. The opportunity thus given for consulting various authorities in connection with the studies of the year, is felt to be no inconsiderable advantage. Yet it is hoped that the petition will prove still more beneficial as an entering wedge, which may lead to the final rending of that rock of custom, which has hitherto virtually closed the college library door. The faculty also express a desire to see this consummated, and evidently entertain an expectation that it will be. Certainly our library might be made of much more use, and is far too attractive a place for the students to be virtually barred out of except for one hour a week. To be sure we have the privilege of drawing out books for the week or two weeks, but quite often different ones wish for the same volume, which would be more within reach of all if we had an open library as they do at other colleges. Besides, we want the stimulating companionship of the books and the cheerful atmosphere of the place. If the library were open every day, we should make it a profitable place of resort. We should do double the reading done now and be made much better students. Everyone is hoping that it may be opened in this manner, and indeed we may expect that in time it will. Its attractiveness has been much increased by the donations of the class of Seventy-six. The many volumes of more recent literature contributed, are much used. The photographs of statuary and of Vermont scenery are interesting, and the casts presented are really quite fine. The latter are the "Head of Ajax," and Michael Angelo's "Day and Night," from the tomb of Giuliano de Medici. These art specimens which were intended to increase the nucleus of our future gallery, taken together with "Hope's Landscape," the "Syrian Monarch," and the portraits of the former college officers and others, render the place far too attractive to excite no worthy pride, with just that shade of regret.

We thank our Chicago friend for his correspondence, which we give in another column, and would like others to imitate his example. We regret to say that Painter Hall is still unrepaired, and that consequently we have no gymnasium. The assurance of both is still given, however. In reference to the admission of ladies, we trust that twenty-five years' more experience of other colleges will warrant Middlebury in enabling our friend to fulfill his laudable plan for his daughter.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Fifteen Freshmen.

Two additions to the Junior class.

Wherein is Painter Hall improved?

The *Kaleidoscope* comes out next month.

The Chip and Hungry club has been reorganized.

Mountain day was celebrated the first of the month.

"Who is the best looking Fresh?" asks one of '77's widows.

The Seniors have recourse to the library three afternoons a week.

A college quartette has been organized. Look out, young ladies, for serenades.

Prof. Phelps is to deliver lectures to the Senior class on "International Law."

A Fresh wants to know if *Thucides* is hard. Another, if secret societies show their constitutions.

The Choral has been reorganized, and is largely attended by the musically inclined of town and college.

The Sophs have been made happy by the acquisition of a "bolt," but the double lessons were not so pleasing.

We would recommend the students to give their patronage only to those who aid us by way of advertisements.

The Juniors are having lessons and field work in botany this fall, and will take up chemistry the latter part of the term.

Many of the students in Starr Hall have tinted their rooms, thus making them seem much more pleasant and homelike.

Prof. Parker has returned much earlier than usual. Judging from his appearance, the White Mountains must have agreed with him.

A new secret society has been organized, known as the K. O. R. T. They have started with five members, and seem to be confident of success.

The lectures on Moral Science by the president have an "appetency" to become fully "hypostasized" in the "extended sensoriums" of the Seniors.

The Freshmen propose to have class-meetings once a week. They have decided to have literary exercises at each meeting. Quite a Fresh idea.

The elected Middlebury delegate to the Delta Kappa Epsilon convention at Madison University, the 10th and 11th of this month, was M. B. Manley, '78.

The two lower classes have tried each other's mettle several times. Although the Freshies have proven themselves the stronger class, yet, for some unknown reason, they do not carry canes.

Rev. J. M. Greene, of Lowell, Mass., occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church a few Sabbaths since. Mr. Greene has a son in the Freshman class.

W. J. Fish, '78, and H. W. Hulbert, '79, represent the Middlebury chapter of Delta Upsilon, at the annual convention at Madison University, Oct. 25 and 26.

"Oh, who will kiss those ruby lips?" sings a Senior. "Oh, I will kiss those ruby lips," sings a sub-Fresh from "way off home," and the Senior is afraid he will.

Judging from the way that half a dozen students demolished Turkey the other night, we would advise Russia to send over to Middlebury for a regiment or two.

The Parkerian prizes at the last commencement were awarded to Leonard and Stewart, '79, Sheldon and Meldon '80. The Ware medal was given to H. P. Stimson, '77.

The Barnabee concert troupe gave an entertainment at Academy hall a few evenings since, to a very small audience. It is said that the receipts did not cover expenses.

The game of ball between the Stars of Leicester and the Stars of this place resulted in a victory for the Middlebury boys. The game was not wholly satisfactory to either party.

The horse-shedding season is now over, each society having got the best men of the class. The Chi Psis took three, the Delta Kappa Epsilons four, and the Delta Upsilons seven.

Fresh (explaining an equation of two unknown quantities)—"The *n* in the first equation is *illuminated* by addition." Prof. (smiling)—"You had better illuminate your upper story."

The customary horning was executed in a very creditable manner by the Sophs. The "duke" was quite an addition to the list of Sophmoric musical instruments. The little key-hole trick played by the Freshies was barely a success.

PERSONALS.

'27. Prof. Robert S. Cooke, son of Harriet S. Cooke, who had charge of the Middlebury Female Seminary for some years, half a century ago, himself a graduate of Middlebury college in 1827, was drowned off Fire Island Bar, N. Y., on Saturday, August 11. A party of gentlemen went out on a pleasure trip, and while gone a heavy sea struck the boat, partly filling her with water; it was unmanageable, and Mr. Cooke, though a good swimmer, went down before they could reach him. The body was recovered, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. Mr. Cooke was a resident of Staunton, Virginia, and was spending the summer at Babylon, L. I. He was the father of Rev. William H. Cooke, of Trinity Parish, New York, and cousin of Hon. Samuel E. Cooke, of Middlebury.

'29. The Hon. Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, delivered the oration for "Vermont day," at the Bennington centennial. The effort has been well spoken of by the press, and by some placed higher than the oration by Pres. Bartlett.

'29. Rev. Truman Post, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., visited Middlebury last month, and preached an eloquent discourse at the Congregational church.

'32. Rev. Benjamin Reynolds died recently, at La Crosse, Wis.

'35. Rev. H. D. Kitchell, D. D., late president of Middlebury College, has recently removed to Detroit.

'36. Prof. Jas. Davie Butler, D. D., of Madison, Wis., has lately published a valuable pamphlet on "Prehistoric Wisconsin." He also writes of discovering a very rare manuscript, a Latin Vulgate copy of the Bible.

'37. Rev. Asa Farwell has resigned the pastorate of the Ashland, Neb., Congregational church.

'40. The Unitarian *Herald* says that "an apology, instead of mending an insipid speech, only doubles its insipidity." The only exception to this excellent rule which we remember, was furnished by Shakespeare Hudson, at one of his youthful lectures on the great bard. Having apologized for some supposed deficiency in the lecture he was about to deliver, he added, in that queer, jerky way that made everything he said a joke: "I tell you this—not to let you know it—you'll find it out soon enough—but to let you know—that *I* know it."

Our Seniors are now using copies of Mr. Hudson's Shakespeare, and find them very convenient for the class-room.

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Burlington, won universal praise for the masterly manner in which he discharged the duties of president of the day, at the Bennington celebration.

'43. Hon. John C. Churchill, the Republican candidate for secretary of state of New York, was tutor and acting professor here at Middlebury for a year or two subsequent to his graduation. He is a native of Mooers, Clinton Co., New York.

'45. Charles H. Phelps, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, son of the late Senator Phelps, has been spending a short time here at the home of his childhood.

'46. Ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart has been elected president of the Middlebury National Bank.

'47. G. B. Hollister, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, visited Vermont state during the last vacation.

'47. Stephen Martindale, Esq., is located at La Crosse, Wis.

'49. Hon. J. B. Grinnell, ex-M. C., the receiver of the Central R. R. of Iowa, has been thoroughly vindicated by the court in his management of that road.

'57. E. G. Hunt, Esq., of past years a lawyer at Vicksburg, Miss., has entered into partnership with A. P. Tupper, of Middlebury.

'57. Gen. H. H. Thomas, of Chicago, was recently visiting his classmate, Judge Dunton of Rutland.

'58. Elias Dewey is principal of the high school at Delevan, Wis.

'58. Charles L. Colburn, Esq., formerly of New York, is officiating as Judge of Probate for Rutland county.

'58. Capt. S. E. Burnham, of the firm of Burnham & Temple, is engaged in the insurance business at Rutland.

'59. Rev. S. L. Blake, of the South Congregational church of Concord, N. H., has accepted a call to Cleveland, Ohio, at a salary of $5,000.

'63. Peter Caldwell is the superintendent of the House of Refuge, situated in Louisville, Kentucky.

'70. H. S. Perrigo has entered into the insurance business at Potsdam, N. Y.

'73. Rev. G. W. Brooks has been called to take charge of the Globe church, Woonsocket, R. I.

'74. A. Louis Miner went last vacation, by way of the Isthmus, to take the professorship of Natural Sciences in the Portland, Oregon, Collegiate Institute.

'74. All letters addressed to Dr. H. Preston Sheldon, should be in care of Hauptmann Breithaupt, Weber Strasse 4, Braunschweig, North Germany.

'74. Rev. T. W. Darling was during the summer vacation united in the holy bonds of matrimony, to Miss Della Rockwell of Middlebury. The ceremony took place in the Congregational church, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the happy pair.

'75. The marriage of Dr. Warren Hamilton, of Brandon, to Miss Mary Turrill, formerly of Midddlebury, is announced for Oct. 31.

'76. S. R. Kitchell is studying law at Minneapolis, Minn.

'76. E. H. Eastman has been elected professor of Mathematics in the University at Des Moines, Iowa.

'76. E. C. Evans, who studied theology at Oberlin last year, was appointed tutor of Latin in the college there, but declined and went to Yale to complete his studies.

'77 H. P. Stimpson is principal of Beeman Academy, New Haven, Vt.; A. W. Lamb is studying medicine in New York; J. R. Newell is in Kansas; J. MacDonald Mulchahey is with Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs, New York; N. H. Munsill is teaching at Wallingford, Vt.; J. M. Gifford is at Mechanicsville; C. B. Moody at Waterbury; J. M. Hull at Bennington; B. M. Weld at Bradford, and W. I. Twitchell at Warren, Mass., while C. B. Warner is studying medicine at Port Henry, N. Y.

THE SANCTUM.

The three poetical effusions in the September number of the *Bates Student* are not at all in accord with the merit of the other matter.

The "Arcana Noctis" of the *Irving Union* is very ingenious; but we were especially pleased with the translation of Freiligrath's "Hymn of Love" in *The Berkeleyan.*

It is noticeable that few of our exchanges pay much attention to versification; and still more so that those which make the most numerous attempts do not always meet with the best success.

The Williams *Athenæum* shows a fine spirit of candor, in an editorial concerning the admission of candidates for the Freshman class on certificates from their instructors. We are not surprised that the new procedure is regarded with disfavor by a majority of the students.

We are pleased to welcome first among our exchanges *The Dartmouth.* We are particularly interested in it because it is unique, and in one sense an ex, eriment in college journalism. Thus far it has succeeded. It is evidently alive to the interests of Dartmouth college, and can scarcely fail to interest her alumni.

An essay having Daniel Webster for its subject would not ordinarily interest us, yet the one in the *College Olio*, on Webster's statesmanship, commends itself as a critical and interesting analysis of his qualities and career. It is superior to the article on Chaucer, in the same issue, in that it is free from uninteresting dates, and is less in the encyclopedia style.

The Besom, from the University of California, is quite a readable sheet, well conducted editorially and commendably zealous for the good repute of its institution. But what is there wrong with the Universities? Both *The Besom* and the *University Press* complain of the prejudices against them in their respective states. Rumor says likewise that the University of Vermont has been under suspicion.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Smith college begins its third year with a Freshman class of fifty.

The entire Sophomore class of Rutgers college have been suspended for hazing.

The Freshmen at Dartmouth are allowed full liberty in the matter of canes and beavers.

It is proposed by some of the colleges to abolish the custom of conferring honorary degrees.

Colorado has just dedicated a state university. It opens with seventy-five students, and with Dr. J. A. Sewall as president.

President White, of Cornell, says that the lady students there stand ten per cent. higher than the gentlemen. Well done, ladies!

Harvard, Princeton, Williams, Rutgers, Columbia, Trinity, Alleghany, Michigan, and the Junior class at Yale, have adopted the cap and gown.

William Schultze, of the Mendelssohn Quintette, is to conduct the new department of music at Syracuse University. The course is to extend over four years

Amherst college has a debt of $29,000; Howard University one of $11,000, and the College of the City of New York wants $142,500 to carry it through another year.

The University of Wisconsin has eighty-three Freshmen; the University of New York, fifty; Tufts college, thirty-four; Union college, fifty-eight; Princeton, one hundred and two; Bates, forty, and Colby, forty-eight.

ALBERT LAWTENSLAGER,

594 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.,

Manufacturing Jeweler and Diamond Setter.

ALSO MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

COLLEGE SOCIETY BADGES.

None but the best material the market affords is used.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

—NEW YORK,—

Publishers of School and College Text Books,

Adapted to all grades of Schools, Academies and Colleges.

For terms for introduction, address,

A. C. STOCKIN,

41 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.,

Agent for New England.

J. H. SARGENT,

MANUFACTURER OF TIN WARE,

Allen Block, Middlebury.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

in my line promptly attended to, and done the best and at the cheapest rates of any in town, from the tinning of roofs to the repairing of tin whistles. Pumps repaired and Plumbing done in a satisfactory manner.

HACK & LIVERY STABLE,

OPPOSITE VALLETTE'S STORE, WHERE

GOOD TURNOUTS & ATTENTIVE DRIVERS

CAN BE HAD ON SHORT NOTICE.

W. H. ELLIS.

TUPPER & HUNT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

No. 2 TUPPER'S BLOCK. MIDDLEBURY, VT.

W. H. KINGSLEY,

DENTIST,

UP STAIRS IN STYLES' NEW BLOCK, MIDDLEBURY.

STAR SHAVING ROOMS

Students and the Public generally will find here first-class work. A mug and brush furnished for every regular customer free of charge.

T. M. CHAPMAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

FRANK J. TAYLOR,

DENTIST,

Office hours 8 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M. Office over J. L. Buttolph's store.

Middlebury, Vt.

E. E. SMITH,

LAWYER & GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Office with Stewart & Eldredge,

Middlebury, Vt.

ALSON B. COLBY,

Takes pleasure in announcing to the students and the public generally that he has opened a First-Class Restaurant, opposite the Journal Office, where meals may be had at all hours.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, AND PASTRY

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ICE CREAM AND OYSTERS,

IN THEIR SEASON.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

A SPECIALTY.

DARWIN RIDER,

ADDISON HOUSE

LIVERY & BOARDING STABLE.

FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS,

—AND—

EXPERIENCED DRIVERS.

B. F. OWENS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
AND PERFUMES.

It is our aim to furnish seasonable goods at fair prices with justice to all.

A. J. STYLES,

PHOTOGRAPHER

(GALLERY ON FIRST FLOOR),

MAIN STREET, - - - MIDDLEBURY, VT.

ALSO DEALER IN

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Chromos, Flower Panels, black and blue ground; Photographs of Statuary, Albums, Oval and Square Frames, in all sizes and great variety, Picture Cord, Porcelian Picture Knobs, Passeportouts of various sizes, Motto Frames and Mats for same.

If you wish to buy be sure and call. If you do not wish to buy come in and look at the pictures; it will pay you in either case.

☞ Remember the place, ☜

STYLES' PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY,

IN HIS NEW BUILDING,

NEXT DOOR TO CHAPMAN & CO'S STORE.

P. FLETCHER CHAPMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ALLEN'S BLOCK, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

REMEMBER YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND

THE BEST TEAMS AT

WILLIAMSON'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY STABLE.

FIRST-CLASS

ICE CREAM AND DINING ROOMS

AT MANNEY'S.

S. E. MEEKIN'S

SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING ROOMS,

No. 2 Union Block, Middlebury, Vt.,

Is the place to get shaved. A clean towel for every customer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call.

FRANK A. FARNSWORTH,

—DEALER IN—

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER'S, CABINET & HOUSE FURNISHING

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL & MECHANIC'S TOOLS,

Tin, Hoow Ware and Stoves, Lumber, Wood, etc.

☞ Job Work of all kinds done on short notice.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

DR. PLUMLEY,

— SELLS —

STATIONERY TO STUDENTS

AND EVERYBODY ELSE

15 to 25 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere.

A FULL LINE OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PERFUMERY.

Next the Post Office.